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TELEPHONE NUMBERS.

Rell. A 6.5 A 674 MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 11, 1905.

Circulation During August W. R. Carr, Business Manager of The St. Louis Republic, being duly sworn, says that the actual number of full and complete copies of The Daily and Sunday Republic printed during the month of August, 1995, all in regular editions, was as per

Copies.	1 Date.	Coples.
101,910	18	101,190
101,000	19	101,470
101,70	30 (Sunday)	124,950
102,310	31	101,644
127,610	23	102,490
101,870	23	101,630
101,510	34	101,440
103,636	25	101,730
103,094	28	102,530
101,794	27 (Sunday)	127,700
101,49	29	103,110
137,190	29	103,940
101,634	30	101,510
143,134	31	163,660
101,670	1	
manth	A RESIDENCE OF THE REAL PROPERTY AND ADDRESS.	3.263.550
	Copies	Copies Date, 17

Average daily distribution 102,877 And said W. B. Carr further says that the number of copies returned and reported unsold during the month of August was 11.05 per cent.

or filed 74,379

Sworn to and subscribed before me this 31st day August, 1995. W. O. SOMMERFIELD, My term expires July 25, 1909. Notary Public.

THE SECUOVAR ELECTION.

After adopting its State Constitution, the Sequovah Convention has nominated four e udidates atdate of the election both for ratification of the Constitution and election of Representatives for Thursday, November 2.

This is a better date than that in October, first proposed, because it conforms more nearly to the usual time of holding general elections throughout the United States, and because it seems likely to attract greater interest on the part of members of Congress, being nearer to the time of the beginning

The convention has done well to divide the nominations for Representatives equally between the two great political parties, and it is a pleasure to note that both Democratic candidates are of Indian au-

In the convention the Indian delegates have displayed remarkable wisdom and sagacity, and after the admission of Sequoyah a specially good account is expected of these two Democratic Representatives in the Congress of the United States.

--2 A ROMANCE OF TWO WORLDS.

It was inevitable that some gifted party would explore the vast opportunity for conjecture which lay behind the tacts of the peace settlement and bring forth the agenious story of a secret agreement between the parties by which Japan should receive a half-billion indomnity unbeknownst. It lish the story. Both inevitables happened.

This enterprising a d remanceful paper has refreshed its readers with a full account of the delightful mystery, which for sheer beauty of conception exceeds anything displayed by that paper in many a moon; the same being put forth as a special dispatch - the Globe Democrat, as follows we reproduce the whole of it, since to separate its parts would be to spell the symmetry of the fie

New York, Sept. 9. A London cable the World says. "It is known perfectly well at the Japanese Legation here that a secret treaty has been made between the trar of Russia and the Emperor of Japan. despite the usual diplomatic devials. The Kaiser advised the Czar to make the seeret treaty when they met on their yachts the Bultic See. The intermediance is the negotiations were the Japaness Minlater at London and the German Ambassador at St. Petersburg. King Edward belowd the making of the treaty

It provides that the Czar of Russiathe Cast, not the Empire-shall may \$300. 600,000 indepently to Japan in five years. less the amount which Bussia will pay Japan for her care and maintenance of the Russian prisoners of war, as provided in the treaty of Portsmooth. The compact was made without the knowledge even of Baron Kemura and Mr. Witte

Horatic in all his philosophy never dreamt of such peculiar peace negotiations as the willing, and able, remancers, operating with the convenient magic of a "cable" and a mysterious, but communi- patronage ailies, -- not looking a furiong further entive, London correspondent, have concocted between them

How simple it all seems, now that we have it explained! Why didn't somebody guess it before? The Kaiser advised the Crar to make the secret Sen." Then, having suggested secreey, the Kaiser whose interest it was to keep the secret tresumably, at least, gives the thing away. It must have been one thing or the other.

The Caar is to puy -the Caar, and not the Empire -a half-billion to the Mikado. Generous and opu-

lent Canr! Fortunate Mikado! And the arres Witte. This was odd, and it might have been emsented to pay something on the Empire's account. Baron Komura eldn't raov anything about it, either. He was just to go on insisting on an indemnity and making himself ludicrous. No; the plenipotentiaries didn't know a thing about it. In fact, they den't know it yet. By the way, though, it is puszling to think that the Japanese Legation in London knew all about the secret treaty while Komura restrange?

It is worse than strange. It is positively yellow. That is the great trouble about yellow journalismits imaginative taculties are not geared up right. They get mixed at the critical moment. The next time the Globe wants a real Inish d romance that will hold water for a few minutes at least it ought to get Ivan Skinn to write it for them. That's his specialty.

LOGICAL FUTURE OF GRAFT.

Scandals crack at Washington with a rapidity alnost as difficult to record as it would be to register the concatenated poppings of a string of firecrackers. But they are all pretty much alike and belong to the same family. Gra't in the Printing Department, graft in the Bureau of Animal Industry, graft in the Land Office, graft in the Department of Statistics, graft in the Postal Department, they are the children of patronage and machine polities.

A new member is born into the family in the form of the Panama scandal. It is a promising infant and bids fair to outgrow many of its brothers and sisters. Already it towers on the horizon. The charges are that favoritism has been shown-"favoritism" being cuphemistic for a divide between the grafter and the graftee-in the letting of Panama concessions for feeding at 1 housing employes; and the charges are direct and supported by detailed explanations. In fact, the charges come in the shape of a protest to the President.

Of course, the President will duly examine the situation, and, as is the custom when the culprit has been duly selected from out the mass of ugly circumstances and the multitude of participants, the ax will fall; a liberal application of whitewash will follow, and the Republican party will go merrily on its evil way. The big and responsible offender the man higher up, will not be found. The great common characteristic of the Republican scandals is that the heads of departments and men of importance in the public eye are never to blame. Therein lies much of the strong family resemblance which the scandals possess. Nobody is to blame except the scapegoat, and even he is frequently stared the ax and allowed time to take passage for Europe or cisewhere before the storm breaks.

However, granting that nothing much will come of a Panama scandal at this time, the chances are that sooner or later under Republican administration the world will be provided with a graft spectacle at the isthmus which will make the doings of De Lesseps dwindle into gnominious larceny by comparison. A party capable of milking dry every opportunity for dishonesty in the regular functions of government will turn the gigantle project at l'anama to the utmost advantage no other conclusion is reasonable. Panama will constitute the piece de resistance of the nepublican feast, and the eating of it cannot escape det tion. The party is organized for it; that is to say, prepared. The system which has enmeshed all other affairs of government is vast enough to involve Panama in its oils and reed upon its life.

The growing monster of graft must be attacked at the source of its pontical and party being, if the people would have done with it. Its death will never occur until the Republican machine is demolished by a defeat at the polls.

----THE PROTEST OF LAWLESSNESS.

When the newspaper that is regularly repre settative of the worst side of St. Louis and Missouri politics litts its voice in derision of the Democratic issue of law enforcement the people know what to expect in the next campaign.

When the old pro-boodle protagonist and journal istic spokesman of the bad gangs generally assails the Democratic party for its surport of Governor Folk's laudable policy it defines the Issue with a clarity which needs no further exposition. The case is made plain by the Globe's bitter editorial assault upon "the lines and policies mapped out by Governor Folk" which are indersed not only by the Democrats of Missouri la general but by good Republicans to the number of thousands as well,

Let the issue be law enforcement, then. Demoracy stands pat on law enforcement. The attack of the organ of the opposition compels Democracy

Law enforcement is good enough for the good people of Missouri, be they Democrats or Repubwas likewise inevitable that the Globe would pul- licans, and they will gather close about their stand ard. Lawlessne's, however armed, will find plenty of resistance.

Nor will the public be deceived by covert at tacks. Lawlessne 3, however discuised, however represented, will be recognized and provided with

THEY GET ONLY ONE TERM.

wrangling against Missouri Republicans who were accidentally swept into office by the Roosevelt landslide last fall is in truth a confession that Republicans do not expect their tenure of power in this State to be continuous. Knowing that they must walk the plank at the next elections, they mutiny against party organization and discipline in fighting for the spoils that are immediately in sight.

A Missouri Republican member of the Fifty ninth Congress may be worth something in the way of patronage now; he will be worthless in the patronage market a few months hence, and his party knows it. After the 4th of March, 1907, he will be politically neither a live dog nor a dead lion; he will be a somebody politically forgotten. like Trelear, Clark, Crowther, Tracy, Hubbard and the rest of the Republicans "he slipped into Congress by the back door from Missouri in the slump elections of 1814. Knowing the writing that is on the wall for them, the Missouri Republican Representatives in the Fifty-ninth Congrest, and their ahead than the ple counter and the patronage trough that they will gather around in Washington

Best winter. There is an exception or two. Doctor Bartholdt has been putting in the off, months in an amiable treaty when they met on their yachts in the Raltic and academic effort to drop sait on the rail of the Dove of Peace, hoping to induce her to hover over goes out and tells it around so that the able Lon- a world that is mostly armed to the teeth a world den correspondent finds it out. Or the Czar, to which talks and dream of peace only until it is ready to fight ome more. .- octor Bartholdt's efforts are mudable, to be sure, but they do not touch any question near to the political or other interests of Missouri. Maybe it was to avoid factional war in his own district that he took himself

Murphy of the Sixteenth District has admission to the Union of Sec parties in Missouri and the for it. In thus getting on the right side of an important national question, Murphy has done vastly better than any of his Republican brethren of mained in blissful ignorance of it. Isn't that the Missouri congressional delegation, and he is about the only one of them that has gotten above and beyond the patronage wrangle except by flight.

If Missouri were a debatable State its Repubtican delegation in Congress and its Republican political organizations by their present course would contribute little - nothing to continue Republican control. But nothing has yet appeared above the surface of Missouri politics to indicate that Missouri is really debatable ground or that its political condition is other than what the Democrats choose to make it whenever the Missouri Democratic voter is away and at wort.

Mr. Swanger's own forthcoming Blue Book makes it plain that even with a presidential candidate of Mr. Roosevelt's all-compelling popularity. the Republicans of Missouri dia not poll for their strongest State candidate last year as large a vote. proportionately to the State's increased population, as the party polled in 1100, when the Democrats won by a good margin. This, ' o, in spite of the fact that there was in the intervening four years a large immigration to the State of Republican farmers from lowa, Illinois and elsewhere. Taking the figures of the two elections for just what they say. Missouri converts its Republican recruits and turns them into Democrats about as fast as ther can come

Next year the Republicans will have no Roose velt heading their ticket, and the Democrats of Missouri will be coming out of the brush for business. Republicans who got office in last year's accident ought to be making hay while their sun is shining. It will set soon enough, and it seems a pity to cloud it with quarreling over the spoils, just because there is not half enough to go round.

By majorities practically making it unanimou he English workingmen are voting against a protective tariff. They are not fooled. They know that when a tariff doubles the cost of living it does not double wages. The profit goes to the privileged class. The wage-earner, like the American farmer, must accept what competitive markets bring. Cobden and Gladstone taught well e d experience has taught even better. The British workingman will not consent to be taxed for the benefit of aristoeratic landowners.

Arkansas is still going after boodlers, but she hasn't landed any of them very hard yet.

RECENT COMMENT

Lewiston (III.) Democrat.

In the great war between Russia and Japan, nor nded by a treaty of peace, Japan by her generous and humane war methods and by her unparalleled self-efacement in her final terms to her overwheimingly defeated foe, has shamed the Christian world. In war the Japanese soldiers treated the captured Russians as if they had been blood brethren rather than bloody-handed foes. In the great sea fights the Japanese satiors risked | chine. and lost their own lives, often, in trying to succor drowning Russians. And the Russian prisoners who fell into the hands of the Japanese had kinder treatment camps and hospitals could have given them.

It was never that way in wars waged between tian nations. Compare it with our own Civil War of forty years ago, remembering the horrors of Andersonville and the companion horrors on the side of the affluent North in the prison pens of Chicago, Columbus and scores of other Northern prisons. How it shames, shames, shames our treatment of our blood-brother North and South-we who proclaim our love for the forgiving, gentle and merciful Christ! What cruel barbarians we, compared with the "pagan" Nipponese When we captured the great leader of the South we buried him in a horrid dungeon, weighted down with manacles and heaped upon him and his innocent, cultivated wife and children every indignity and insult that our clever war lords could invent. When Japan sailors captured Russia's greatest sea captain in her last crowning victory they carried him as gently as women might do to their sweetest white hospital, summoned to his aid her greatest surgeons and nursed him back life from death's dark shadow as if his adored wife stood by to direct every act.

How it shames, shames, shames us all!

Getting Down to Our Own Ensiness. Philadelphia Inquirer.

With the war question off his mind the President will now be able to devote his attention to our affairs Among them is the matter of the Panama Canal.

A commission of eminent engineers is to meet soot engineers from all parts and they will take up the subject carefully. All the information, the reports and the plans up to date will be brought before them, and they will go into the details. As yet it has not been decided whether the canal should be constructed with locks or should cross at tide. It is probable that the engineers will arrive at some conclusion, although it is not improbable that there will be wide differences of opinion. The decision will not necessarily be followed by the Canal Commission or rather by Congress, but a consen sus of the thoughts of great engineers will unquestion ably he valuable for guidance.

There is no particular hurry. There can be a great deal of digging tofore a definite decision is required. But just now there is little or no digging going on Very wisely a general halt has been called in construction in the interests of universal house-cleaning. The canal zone is to be made a respectable place to dwell in so far as sanitary conditions are concerned. When malaria and fever can be driven out the work of actual construction can be pushed with vigor.

In the Long Run. Harper's Weekly. Two considerations must have made the Japanese re

luctant to continue the war for the sake of money alone One was a moral consideration. The responsibility of going on in order to win a ransom was a very heavy one for a nation that is selicitous to do right, and to have conduct respected and perhaps applauded by the doubtedly had weight with the Mikado and his advisers The other consideration was one of business. Was the stake important enough to make the chances worth tak-Would any amount of continued success make the indemnity collectible? Would it not be a throwing of good money after had and live men after dead ones to try to thrash a billion dollars out of Russia? The Bear's hide is tough. Out of that Japan had got pretty much Whether dollars in any considerable quantity could be drubbed out of it was a very open question When a nation keeps all its strong boxes in another continent three thousand miles distant from the seat of war, collection becomes exceedingly precarious,

What "Ther" Ser.

The neighborhood sentiment that keeps Johnny Jone from playing the fool or the knave has long been recog nised as one of the most potent influences for the pre ervation of society's health. "What they my" is the ultimate lord of life. Now that the whole world has become one neighborhood, the same law governs nations World-sentiment is the most potent factor in present day diplomacy. The opinion of civilization outweight armies and navies. So Japan, the alert, by making heroic and unsuspected and unprecedented concessions to the world-wide desire for peace, has scored a triumph that outranks Mukden. Port Arthur and the Sea of Japan. Although at the first blush it may seem an in tangible, unsubstantial achievement, its results will dater

AMERICAN MINISTER AND WIFE PROTECTED BY TROOPS IN TOKIO



UNITED STATES MINISTER LLOYD GRISCOM AND MRS. GRISCOM, Who have been guarded by Japanese troops at the American Legation in Tokio

ROOSEVELT SCORES COMPANY FOR PREFERRING CORRUPTION **CHARGES IT COULDN'T PROVE**

Declares He Would Be in Favor of Canceling Contract for Typesetting Machines in Government Printing Office if It Were Not for Concern's Baseless Accusations of Wrongdoing Against Rival-Keep Commission Finds No Evidence of Fraud.

BASELESS CHARGES ARE SECOND ONLY TO CORRUPTION."

Oyster Bay, N. Y., Sept. 10.—President Roosevelt to-day made public the report of the Keep Commission on the charges preferred against the Printing Bureau by the manufacturers of a typesetting ma-

chine.

As a result of the investigation, the President comments on the report as follows:

The conclusions of the committee are breidy approved, save the latter part of conclusion first. It does not appear that that summarily dismissed Public Printer Palmer and has approved the conclusions the contract in question. If it had not been in the conduct of the Mergenthaler Com-Palmer and has approved the conclusions of the Investigating Committee, with one important exception. The Mergenthaler Linotype Company, which filed the original charges against Palmer with the President, alleged corruption on the part of their successful rivals the Lanston Monotype Company. The commission, while it finds it advisable, if it can be legally done, to throw out the Lanston machines which have been contracted for, reports that there is no basis whatever for the charges of corruption in securing the contract.

The Deep Commission reported that if he contract could be set aside, "such a ourse would be desirable," authough the ommission states expressey that "no coruption, payment or promise passed from he Lanston Monotype Company to the Public Printer or to any person in the Jovernment service."

It was developed by the investigation, however, that two important assistants of the Public Printer were indirectly interested in the Lamston Company, "their wives being stockholders therein." The of the Public Printer were indirectly in-terested in the Lanston Compuny, "their wives being stockholders therein." The commission shows that a fair and impar-tial test of the Lanston and Merzenthaler machines was not made, and reports that the purchase of so large a number of Lanston machines was "improvident," and indicated "great purtiality and bias on the part of the Public Printer. The commission regards the purchase as "mal-administration." administration

The President says that he holds basecharges of corruption as second in its only to corruption itself, and,

opinion holds that the contract cannot be revoked, nevertheless, he wants to score publicly the company that made charges of wrongdoing which they could not prove. The President comments on the report as

in the conduct of the Mergenthaler Com-pany in preferring the charge discussed by the commission in conclusion two, that of corruption, I should agree with the com-mittee that it would be desirable to set aside the contract, if such a course were legal. But second only to corruption in a public office in soint of iniquity comes making a baseless charge of corruption, and this is what the committee finds the Mergenthaler Company has done in this case.

case.
"In the light of the failure of the com-"In the light of the failure of the com-pany to produce evidence of such corrup-tion, it must be held that the charge was rande recklessly, and the Mergenthaler Company should be severely condemned for including such a charge in a formal com-countextion to the President of the United States, made as a basis for official action on its part. It is fair, also, to the Lanston Manutage Company to say that no evi-

on in the on its part. It is fair, also, to the Lanston Monotype Company to say that no evidence was produced by the Mergenthaler assistants frecity indexective in the course of its hearing, their rein." The ind imparting the committee in the course of its hearing, to their regarding to show any promise, payment or made by the Lanston Company or any of its officers or agents to any person in the Government service offices.

"Had not this charge of corruption been made I should have entirely agreed with the conclusion of the committee that if it attr." The consideration of the committee that if it is desirable to camel the confract in question. Public Printer Paimer has been removed from office. The case of the sub-ordinates aligned to in the report must be self, and, taken up in connection with the descipline and reorganization of the office when possible.

Signeds THEODORE ROOSEVELA." dr. Palmer's successor takes charge " Signeds "THEODORE ROOSEVELT."

OIL COMPANIES IN MISSOURI ENJOINED A MONKEY'S HEART?

Thicago Scientist Thinks Day Is Near When Man's Vital Organ May Be Cut Out and Replaced by One From Animal.

REPUBLIC SPECIAL.
Sept. 10.—Experiments which REPUBLIC SPENTAL.

Chicago, Sept. 19.—Experiments which may result in knowledge, permitting the grafting of the vital organs of one animal upon another have been made by Doctors Gutherie and Carroll at the University of Chicago. Hearts of dogs have been successfully moved up into the animals necks and there performed their functions.

Circulation of blood in cannes, involuntary victims of science has been reversed without killing the animals. Many new things about heart setion have been learned, according to Foctor Carroll, who will begin new experiments early in October.

"What we have learned," said he to day, "gives us hope that some day we may replace a wounded or worn-out heart in a human being with the healths, youth ful and strong one from a living monkey.

In his laboratory, Doctor Carrell has switched the circulation of his dogs from duries. One of the dogs selected perimenting was lacking the usual amount of hair. His circulation was switched to of hair. His circulation was switched to cure a goltre with success, and according to Doctor Carroll, hair began to grow in places apparently haid. In another experiment the surgeon sawed a dog's leg off and then grafted it on again without doing the milmal permanent

Doctor Carroll was formerly a surgeon in the French Army, and is at the Uni-

Ber Autos From Pair Grounds REPUBLIC SPECIAL.

Centralia, Mo. Sept. 10.—The Centralia Fair Association has added to its rules a clause that burs automobiles from the fair grounds at all times when the fair is in progress. This rule was passed at the urgent request of the farmers.

DESCRIPTION SPECTAL. Marshall, Mo. Sept. 19.—The contract for building the \$8680 chapel at Missouri Valley College has been let to Adam T. Swisher of this city. The chapel is to be ready for dedication by May II, 1801. Temporary Restraining Order Is Granted at Instance of Hadley -- Permanent Injunction Would Bar Concerns in State.

REPURIAC SPINIAL
Jefferson City, Mo., Sept. 10.—Attorney
General Hadley filed a suit for injunction
in the Circuit Court of Jackson County
yesterday against the Standard Oil Company,
the Waters Pierce Oil Company,
the Republic Oil Company, H. C. Grenner, the Republic Oil Company, H. C. Grenner, doing chainess under the firm name of the International Oil Works, and H. A. Williamson, doing business under the firm name of H. A. Williamson & Co.

The temporary injunction, or restraining order, was granted by Judge Park of the Karsas City Circuit Court, and the case will come up for final hearing on September 2: on which date the writ is made returnable. turnable

SIMILAR TO OUSTER SUIT. The allegations in the petition for in-junction are similar to those in the custer suit flied by the Attorney General in the Supreme Court against the oil companies several months ago but the individuals cannot be proceeded against by quo war-

therefore, the injunction suit was necessary.

Should the injunction be made permanent and the companies and individuals mentioned be prohibited from doing business longer in this State in violation of the antitrust laws, the objects of the quowarranto proceedings previously filed will have been attained and by a nearer route. The same alleged monopoly is shown and the same violations of the antitrust laws are charged in the injunction suit as were charged in the outer suit, which is still pending in the Supreme Court. was necessary.

Washington Wheat Ship Scattle, Wash, Sept. 10.—A leading mill-er estimates that California will use 4-on-one bushels of Washington wheat this year. He also states that orders for ap-proximately 15,000,000 bushels have been received from the United Kingdom. The present harvest in Washington is esti-mated at 35,000,000 bushels.

still tending in the Supreme Court,

Lime. Peru. Sept. 18 - Doctor Daniel Zavoreria, who will represent Peru at the International Sanitary Congress of Amer-ican Republics, to be held in Washington October 5 departed for the Landscon October & departed for the Ga

Father Dunne of St. Rose's Declares Tendency in Catholic Schools Is to Pay Too Much Attention to Girls.

The Reverend P. J. Dunne, assistant paster of St. Rose's Catholic Church, at Goodfellow and Expel avenues, said in his sermon yesterday that the general tendency among Catholic institutions is to negicet the education of boys for that of the girls. Father Dunne declares this is true in the entire United States, as well as in St. Louis, where he has observed the general negicet of boys.

The attack on the system of the instruction of vouths as conducted by the Catholic Church is said to be the first public utterance of its kind.

Father Dunne said that the system of higher instruction of girls in the Catholic faith to the neglect of the boys accounts for the decline of good citizenship among some of the younger men of the faith. The speaker said:

"I note that at the last communion Sunday there was a very small attendance of boys. This, I believe, is largely due to the neglect of the youths by their parents, especially methers. A mother will spend an boar in dressing her daughter and fixentline her hair, and will say to the sear. Johnnie, hurry and get your hat and country and remaining for the boys neglected by priests and parents.

Father Dunne stated that conditions in St. Louis are mirrored all over the United States: that where there is one institution of learning for the boys there are nineteen for the girls. Father Dunne asserted that the girls are not inclined by gature to be as had as the boys, and that they have fewer temptations to contend with.

"When a mother says that she cannot remained as on of 13 or 14 years." said the speaker. "you may depend upon ft that she neglected her duty to that child when he was 6 or 7 years old.

"If the leave and girls of the country are given the same opportunities, conditions will be largely changed, in my opinion. Boys are not naturally bad, but they must be properly trained."

HAWES AND JENKINS ASK

HAWES AND JENKINS ASK STREET RAILWAY ORDINANCE

Furnish Light for the City.

REPUBLIC SPECIAL REPUBLIC SPECIAL.

Sparta. Ill., Sept. 16.—T. M. Jenkins. Harry B. Hawes, James McCaffory and George J. Kobusch of St. Louis have served public nettice to the citizens of Sparta that they will present for passace at the next regular meeting of the City Council, September B. ordinances for street railroad, gas and electric lights.

This notice will bring to the Council the leading business men, who are for and against the passage of these ordinances.

VISITORS AT ST. LOUIS HOTELS

-J. H. Phillips of Cane Girardeau of the Southern yesterday. Mo., was a gue -Mr. and Mrs. A. Harrison of Steels J. H. Busch of Little Rock, Ark., we set at the Planters yesterday. George T. Williamson of Tulen, L. T., reg--Mr. and Mrs. R. R. Dickey of Waco, Tex--Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Mann of Sprt Ill., stayed at the St. James yesterday -Mr. and Mrs. W. S. Gardner of Cample, registered at the Lacieda venterday.

- Mr. and Mrs. F. I. Simme of Memp can., were gueste at the Madison yesterda REPUBLIC SPECIAL Chicago, Sept. 10.—These St. Louis peralfe.
Auditorium—G. G. Wallace Jr., E. S. Walde,
R. Holmes, J. M. Battle, G. B. Webster,
Morrison—T. F. English,
Grace—W. A. Reynolds,
Kaiserhof—E. L. Saunders, J. P. Ryan and

wife.
Palmer House Mrs. Gardner and daughter,
S. C. Scribner, Mrs. A. C. Walter.
Great Northern A. W. Roberts, E. E. Evermill, W. G. Harding, E. Sieber.
Briggs J. H. Punvett.

Wissenriege In New York. REPUBLIC SPECIAL

Missouri:

St Louis-Mrs. C. M. Wilson H. Cooke Jr.,
Mathattan; C. R. Gansson, Mrs. M. Elliett,
Imperial; W. M. Kummel, New Amsterdam;
L. D. May, Astor; C. C. Hammerstein, and
Mrs. Hammerstein, Broadway Central; R. R.
Ridder, Murray Hill; A. D. Grant, Netherland,
J. Jones, York; J. M. Maguire and Mrs. Maguire, Navarre; E. I. Pickets, Hotel Astor;
E. G. Brooks, Grand Union, Miss. M. E. Solan,
Westerd: Woicett.
Kansas City W. Brown, Cadillac; E. T. Mason and Mrs. Mason, Manhattan, R. H. Kimball, Victoria; D. H. Blair, Wellington, Mrs. W. E. Hay, Sinclair; W. Geissler, Herald St. Joseph P. F. Stade, Marthorough.

QUINCY HAS FEDERAL COURT. Term to Be Held in Illinois City

for First Time in History. REPUBLIC SPECIAL Springfield, Ill., Sept. 16.—For the first time in the history of Illinois a term of the United States Court will convene to-morrow in Quincy. With the addition of a district to the Federal Court in this morrow in Quincy. With the addition of a district to the Federal Court in this State, provision was made for one term to be held each year in Quincy.

Judge J. Otis Humphrey and the attaches of the southern division of the court left Springfield at mon to-day for Quincy to conduct the court. Several cases have been docketed for hearing.

The Federal Grand Jury will be in session in Quincy at the same time and several cases are to be inquired into. Some written confessions have been obtained upon which indictments will be returned.

Killed by Train at Storages, Me REPUBLIC SPECIAL Sturgeon, Mo., Sept. 10.—At Larrabee, a water station on the C. & A. R. R., about four miles north of here, Wilbert Harvey and Bus Palmer were knocked off the track by an eastbound fran. Harvey was killed and Palmer sustained seven cuts about his head.

TWENTY-FIVE YEARS AGO TO-DAY IN ST. LOUIS.

From The Republic of Sept. 12, 1880, Milton Nobles, in "The Phoenix," opened the season at the Grand Opera-house.

The Emmet Guards announced their opening ball at St. Patrick's Hall, Professor Thomas Moore heing chosen as master of ceremonies.

Announcement was made that at the Veiled Prophet's ball of the following month gentlemer would not

the Veiled Propher's and of the fol-lowing month gentlemer would not be allowed to go on the floor in their business suits, but would have to wear full dress. This created much argument among some of those invited E. W. Warfield, Post-Office Inspect

Charles. Census enumerators who had

Charies enumerators who had worked throughout the summer became restive over lack of their sularies, and made a strong appeal for payment of what was coming to them.

Colonel Lewis Clarke passed through the city and talked of Fonso's chances as a 3-year-old. He also expressed the belief that Hindoo was a fair 2-year-old and should develop into a good horse.

An exciting meeting was held at the Merchants' Exchange over the proposition to regrade wheat. Speckers included George Bain, W. P. Howard, J. A. Gregory, A. W. Evans, D. R. Francis and E. O. Stanard.

The St. Louis Cotton Compress Company or tertained visiting guests.

Company or tartained visiting guests at a banquet. Speakers included former Governor T. C. Fletcher, former Governor Hubbard, William M. Senter, William L. Black, D. P. Rowland and D. P. Slattery.